

T H E
C A S E
O F T H E
F R E N C H P R O T E S T A N T Ministers.

KING CHARLES the Second, upon the 28th of July, 1681. Issued forth His Most Gracious Declaration of His Granting Protection unto the Poor Distressed *French Protestants*, who were or should be enforced to forsake their Native Country to avoid the Persecution against them there upon the Account of their Religion: Whereby the said Ministers (judging it their Pastoral Duty not to desert their Wandring Flocks) being encouraged to come over into this Realm, left all that was or could be dear in *France* unto them (except their Wives and Families) to withdraw themselves hither with them for Shelter and Protection.

That upon and since their coming hither, they have received very considerable Relief towards the Subsistence and Maintenance of themselves and Families, from the Charity of the *English Nation*, as they shall never forget, so they with all Due and Humble Gratitude acknowledg.

But in regard that what they have heretofore so received, is long since Spent and Consumed, being refunded back by them to the Nation in their Expences for Provisions for their Families; and that little they receive Yearly, is far short of what their Necessities do require.

They most humbly Pray, That some Annual Allowance may be settled upon them by Act of Parliament, for their Future Maintenance, either out of a Yearly Imposition to be laid (as hath been done for other Uses heretofore) upon the Hackney-Coaches in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, or by such other way, as the Wisdom of the Right Honourable Houses of Parliament shall think fit, and their Charity judge proportionate to the Necessities of Poor, Helpless Exiles and their Families.

THE
CASS

OF THE

FRANCIS PROTESTANT Ministers.

IN C. CHARLES the Second, upon the 21st of Jan.
1681. issued forth His Most Gracious Declaration
of the Granting Protection unto the Poor Distressed
Widows, who were or should be enticed to
leave their Native Country to avoid the Persecution against them
there upon the Account of their Religion: Whereby the said Mi-
nisters (judging that Tolerable Duty not to deter their Worshipping
Gods) being encouraged to come over into this Realm, let all
that was or could be done to receive unto them (except their Wives
and Families) to withdraw themselves hither with them for Shelter
and Protection.

Since their coming hither they have received very

37 / I cannot but be glad to hear of any of the
of our church, if they refer to the opinion of the
by law established, if they had a mind to respect
he might have gained credit, if they desired it, long it is
allowed principle to take no other, but was of it
then yet refused to take such notice of arguments to be
given. to a protestant prince: nor I hope will be
but, if (as I think) they were to be so warmly
of our circumstances now on, just ought to have little
respect shown them. please to consider our in-
my Lord the Bishop of London, who has been
young the 10. of 11. to come to London, & the
him to take on the same. Michael of which
militar. by which they advised the late King, & after
declared the late King's son, & after the difference
which chiefly argued, that they were, & by
it I conceived now. I think you to be much the
advised it actively had quite opposite, when he advised
him to by with this father, could not be with
fought of all the people 1st after they had by they
advised this, there was little no attempt to extend.
but any the no middle way left. 1st when the family
of the House of Argyll & the Cardinal thought. by
that the Protestant party for advice. he advised
to be with the House, with an equal hope, & yet
had not expected this, but to be as usual.

whereas the advice that he. to put at the King
to the House. but they little are in advice. but with
a middle way, with the family order of life.